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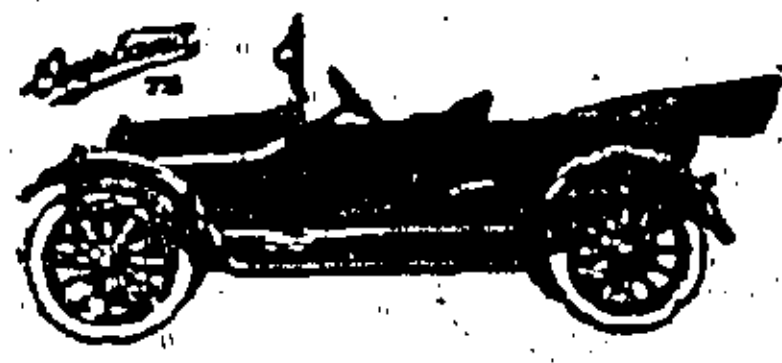
HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1917.

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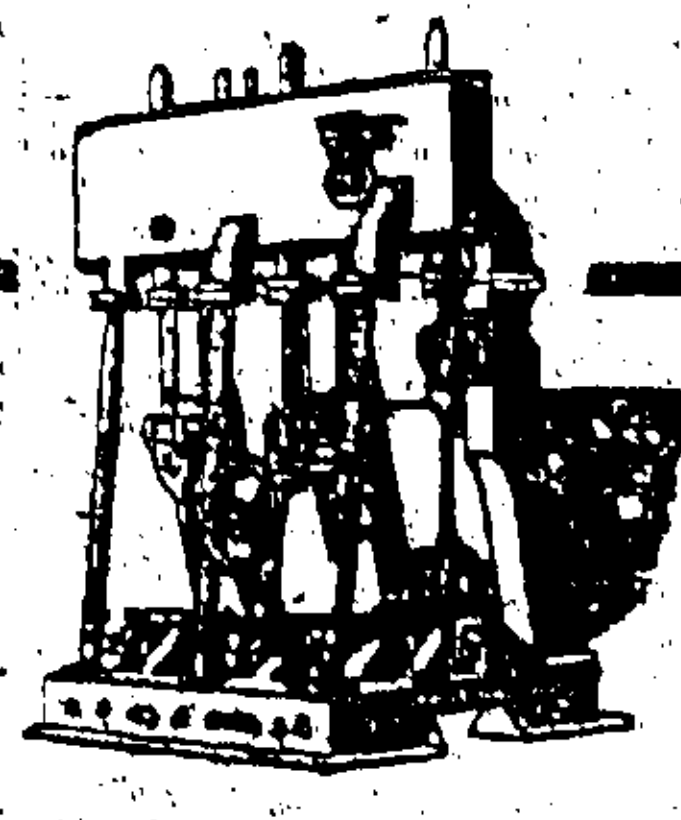
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TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE AMERICAN
POSITION.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO
CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.
President Wilson, in his speech in Congress yesterday, said Germany's sudden and deliberate withdrawal of the solemn assurances given after the torpedoing of the *Sussex* left no alternative but diplomatic rupture. "Notwithstanding Germany's deeply deplorable action, President Wilson refused to believe that the German authorities would disregard the ancient friendship of the two peoples, and destroy American ships and lives. If his inveterate confidence in their sobriety and prudent foresight unhappily proved to be unfounded, he would ask Congress for the necessary means to protect Americans in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. He took it for granted that all the Neutral Governments would take the same course. "We are sincere friends with the German people," said the President, "and earnestly desire to remain at peace with their Government. I shall not believe that they are hostile unless I am obliged to believe it. We purpose solely to make reasonable defence of the rights of our people to liberty and justice and unmolested life. These are the bases of peace, and not war. God grant that we shall not be challenged to defend them by acts of willful injustice on the part of the German Government."

REPORTED SEIZURE OF
GERMAN LINERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.
The German auxiliary cruisers *Kronprinz Wilhelm* and *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, which have been interned in the Navy Yard, have been seized by order of the Navy Department, and the crews have been imprisoned in the isolation barracks.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.
The United States Marshall has seized the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*.
New York, Feb. 4.
Parts of the engines of the Austrian steamer *Himalaya*, lying in New York harbour, were smashed by crowsbars simultaneously with the announcement of the rupture.
Customs removed the German prize crew from the *Appam*, at Newport News.

PANAMA, Feb. 4.
The authorities have seized four Hamburg-America liners.

SHIPS NOT ACTUALLY SEIZED.
AN EXPLANATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.
It is stated that the Government has at present no intention of seizing the German merchantmen laid up in American ports. This would be an act of war.
It is explained that the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie* was already in United States custody and that the action of the Panama authorities in taking four Hamburg-America liners is a temporary measure to prevent the crews from blowing up the ships and endangering the canal.

HOLLAND AND AMERICA'S ACTION.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.
America's break has caused great surprise. The uppermost feeling is that inasmuch as it means decreasing the number of neutrals in places Holland is a difficult, and almost dangerous position.

SABOTAGE IN AMERICA.

ATTEMPT TO SINK AN
AMERICAN DESTROYER.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.
While the torpedo-boat destroyer *Jacob Jones* was being towed to dock, she began to sink. The crew closed the sea-cocks and saved her. A member of the crew was arrested and charged with sabotage.

MR. ROOSEVELT OFFERS HIS
SERVICES.

New York, Feb. 4.
Mr. Roosevelt has offered the services of himself and his four sons and promises to raise a Division. The American Aero Club has placed its entire resources at the service of the Government.

AMERICA DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL
OF GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Newspaper despatches from New York assert that Mr. Gerard has been instructed to demand the withdrawal of the German claim within twenty-four hours.

THE CASE OF THE "HOUSTONIAN."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.
If it is proved that the *Houstonian* was torpedoed without warning it will be difficult for America to avoid active hostilities.

LATER.
The State Department has received a despatch from the American Consul at Plymouth stating that the *Houstonian* was fully warned and the crew given the opportunity of seeking safety before the ship was sunk.

LONDON, Feb. 4.
The American steamer *Houstonian* was submerged at noon (on the 3rd inst.) off the Scilly Islands. The crew were rescued by a British armed steamer.

AMERICAN PRECAUTIONS.

New York, Feb. 4.
Orders have been sent to Panama to guard the Canal against being dynamited.

The Navy Board is working out plans including the conveying of ships.

A battalion of militia from Baltimore has arrived at Washington to protect the buildings and monuments. The guards at the munition factories have been doubled.

The Atlantic Fleet stationed at Guantanamo has been ordered to be ready for any eventuality.

Eight thousand policemen and special constables are ready for war duty in New York. Machine-gun squads have been organized.

LATER.

The Government has asked for the co-operation of all the State authorities to meet German plots.

Special guards have been placed on Government buildings; the precautions at White House and the Allied Embassies have been redoubled.

It is estimated that there are 10,000 agents of the Central Empire under surveillance; at least 6,000 of them being in New York alone.

It is officially known that spies have been instructed to act in the event of a rupture with Germany.

A number of outrages have already been committed. For example, the machinery of the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie* seized yesterday was seriously damaged. Spying activities included the surveying of routes leading to vital points of the Panama Canal fortifications.

(Continued from Page 6.)

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
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The Chinese Mail

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COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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A. WATSON & CO., HONGKONG.

INTIMATIONS

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Building, on SATURDAY, 10th February, 1917, at 11 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the REPORT of DIRECTORS together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 1st to SATURDAY 10th February, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.
General Agents for the
Kowloon Land and Building Company Limited.
Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1917. 1448

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th February to the 10th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, Jan. 27, 1917. 1454

COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLA

WILL COMPLETE
THE FAMILY CIRCLE
DURING THE
FESTIVE SEASON.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL

THE ANDERSON
MUSIC CO., LTD.

TAL 1322

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK)
COAL

THE Undermanned having been appointed agents for the COWIE HARBOR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDARAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favorably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDARAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 21 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibak Bay (Sebatik Harbor), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited. 1027

"CHINA MAIL"
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OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1903) ... 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY ... 40

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (By Rev. G. A. Bumbury, M.A.) ... 30

Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes ... 50

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) ... 1.00

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK (Chuan-Tse-King) translated by E. J. Hite ... 30

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND "TAX" MEMORANDUM ... 20

WASHING BOOKS (for men) ... 20

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

THE Undermanned beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a BRANCH OFFICE in Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.
ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co., Ltd.
(Incl. in U.S.A.)
Hongkong, Feb. 3, 1917. 1458

NOTICE

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET, HONGKONG AGENCY.

THE Office of this AGENCY has this day been REMOVED to St. George's Building, Second Floor, Room No. 5. (Entrance from Chater Road).
Hongkong, Feb. 1, 1917. 1450

SECOND 5% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

ALTHOUGH the subscription lists were closed on the 29th December, the RUSSO ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, is prepared to ACCEPT ORDERS for the above Loan up to the 13th FEBRUARY, on the subscription terms as previously advertised.
Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1917. 1352

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WE can supply you very advantageously with all kinds of British manufactured goods:—
Soft Goods, Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, Leather, Chemicals, Metal, Machinery etc., etc.
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SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES.
Write to:—D.H. NEVILL & Co., 565 and 565A Mansion House Chambers, 11 Queen Victoria Street, London.
N.B.—Only first-class firms need reply.
1438

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE FED APONS AND CHICKENS.
Are the best in the East.
Tender eating, delicate flavor.
TRY THEM.
66

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good knowledge of the Chinese language and is a first rate teacher in a Chinese school. He has a good knowledge of the Chinese language and is a first rate teacher in a Chinese school. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 102, Wellington Street, second floor.

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(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS.

in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and the suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS.

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES.

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 21, or larger advertisements from 25s.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

THERAPION No. 11

THERAPION No. 12

THERAPION No. 13

THERAPION No. 14

THERAPION No. 15

THERAPION No. 16

THERAPION No. 17

THERAPION No. 18

THERAPION No. 19

THERAPION No. 20

FELUCCA
CIGARETTES
BEAR THIS HALL MARK
OF DISTINCTION
No. 33
IS THE MOST POPULAR

SPORTING.

CRICKET.

KOWLOON C.C. v. MILITARY.

Played on Saturday and resulted in a draw. Scores:—

KOWLOON.

J. Mead, b. Baker ... 13
D. J. Blackburn, c. Page, b. Smith ... 8
B. D. Evans, b. Baker ... 69
J. V. Bragg, c. Smith, b. Baker ... 9
W. T. Elton, b. Baker ... 10
J. C. Fletcher, c. Baker, b. Smith ... 0
H. Overy, c. Baker ... 2
E. J. Edwards, b. Macaskill ... 1
A. W. E. Davidson, not out ... 13
Extras ... 13
Total ... 115

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Baker ... 14 ... 62 ... 3
Smith ... 8 ... 34 ... 3
Macaskill ... 6.2 ... 1 ... 6

MILITARY.

Whall, c. Edwards, b. Evans ... 0
Dix, b. Evans ... 13
K. Macaskill, run out ... 8
Corpl. Smith, run out ... 8
Lt. Baker, b. Evans ... 9
Bmr. Fial, c. Evans, b. Bragg ... 4
J. P. Robinson, not out ... 14
W. L. Weather, not out ... 14
Sapn. Hill, run out ... 4
G. Page, b. Bragg ... 7
Extras ... 8
Total ... 67

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

B. D. Evans ... 10.1 ... 2 ... 3
J. V. Bragg ... 10 ... 10 ... 35

THE NAVY v. THE CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.

The above match which was played at Happy Valley on Saturday resulted in a draw. The scores were as follows:—

THE NAVY.

Comdr. Gibson, retired ... 10
Asst. Perr. Williams, c. Lin, b. Yang ... 39
Asst. Perr. Robinson, b. Ching ... 13
P. C. Newman, b. Ching ... 13
Sub-Lt. Galland, not out ... 13
Surg. Fitz Williams, run out ... 6
Mr. Carruthers ... 1
Pte. Cooke ... 1
Did not bat ... 1
Extras ... 14
Total ... 103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Yew Man Tsun ... 5 ... 1 ... 23
Un-Hov Fan ... 13 ... 0 ... 69
Lee ... 4.1 ... 0 ... 23
Ching ... 6 ... 0 ... 46
(x) Wong ... 3 ... 0 ... 14
(x) Bowled a wide.

C. R. C.

Wong F. Keung, b. Galland ... 38
Yew Man Tsun, not out ... 43
Ng Sze Yuen, run out ... 17
Geo. Lee, not out ... 5
Un-Hov Fan ... 1
H. Ching ... 1
Wei Lee Son ... 1
J. Wong ... 1
A. Kw ... 1
Mok Hing ... 1
B. Chan ... 1
Extras ... 10
Total for 2 wickets ... 124

FOOTBALL.

1ST DIVISION.

The R.E. on Saturday beat the Navy by 7 goals to nil.

The Hongkong F.C. won their match with the R.G.A. by one goal to nil.

2ND DIVISION.

The South China Athletic Club beat the Lunitania Club by 2 goals to nil.

Kowloon beat Navy Reserves by 2 goals to 1.

The 83rd Co., R.G.A. defeated the Lunitania Club by 2 goals to nil.

LEAGUE TABLE.

Club. P. W. L. D. F. A. P. Goals.

R.E. 7 4 1 2 14 6 10

K.S.L. 5 4 1 0 8 2 8

H.K.F.C. 5 4 2 0 7 4 8

R.G.A. 7 2 3 2 3 6 8

Navy 0 0 0 0 1 0 0

The South China Athletic Club beat the Lunitania Club by 2 goals to nil.

Kowloon beat Navy Reserves by 2 goals to 1.

The 83rd Co., R.G.A. defeated the Lunitania Club by 2 goals to nil.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION.

"Only a Cough" but you stay it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND.

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs.

CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

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FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRE LAY

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KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

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MALTED MILK

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Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 & 11/6 (in England).

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MENUS

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of Light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP

LENGTH BY SLIPS

ENTRANCE BREADTH

DEPTH OVER STILL AT LOW TIDE

SPRINGS

HEAD OF TIDE

HEAD OF TIDE

HEAD OF TIDE

HEAD OF TIDE

HEAD OF TIDE

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SPARKLING MINERAL WATER

IS AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF
A WELL KNOWN SPA.

BLENDS PERFECTLY WITH WHISKY.
AN EXCELLENT TABLE WATER.

Prices:

Pints 90 cts. per doz.

Splits 60 cts. per doz.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS.

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To-day's Advertisements

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON
WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE
HOLDERS will be held at the
Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
at 11.30 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 22nd February,
1917, at Noon, for the purpose of
receiving the Report of the Directors
and the Statement of Accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1916.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from MONDAY,
15th February to THURSDAY, 22nd
February, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Feb. 4, 1917.

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.
11.15 p.m.—Piano Recital at Govern-
ment House.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.
3 p.m.—Auction of Leasehold Property
at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's Sale
Rooms.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.—
11.28 a.m.—Full Moon.
4.30 p.m.—Price Giving by Lady May
at Kowloon British School.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.—
1.30 p.m.—Auction of Household
Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and
Hough's.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.—
11 a.m.—Kowloon Land and Building
Co's Meeting.
Noon.—Humphreys' Estate and
Finance Co's Meeting.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Clothing and
Effects of late A. W. Button at
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
Laying of Foundation Stone of new
Chinese YM.C.A. building by
Bishop Lander.

Inspection of the H.K. Police Reserve
by H.E. the Governor.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.—
9.15 p.m.—Concert at Helena May
Institute.

Mon. 26, Tues. 27 & Wed. Feb. 28.—
Hongkong Jockey Club Race Meeting.

FOR JOSS.

YOUR NAME

in gold on your
RACE BOOK.

Can you distinguish your Race Book
from any other?

Secure speedy return of your Race
Book should you mislay it.

Name and Year printed on the cover
in gold at the "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Price fifty cents.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT
"China Mail" Office.

BEWARE OF COLDS.

CHILDREN are much more likely to
contract the contagious diseases
when they have colds. Whooping cough,
diphtheria, scarlet fever and consumption
are diseases that are often contracted
when the child has a cold. That is why
all medical authorities say beware of
colds. For the quick cure of colds you
will find nothing better than Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy. It can always be
depended upon and is pleasant and safe
to take. For sale by all Chemists and
Druggists.

DRITH.

WICKING:—On the 1st instant at her
residence, Milton Road, Bourne-
mouth, Mrs. HANNAH WICKING,
widow of the late Mr. Harry
Wicking.

The China Mail.

Hongkong, Monday, February 5, 1917.

AMERICA'S POSITION.

A declaration of war does not
necessarily follow the severance of
diplomatic relations between America
and the Central Powers, but the
step between the one thing and the
other is a very short one. The news
came over the wires this morning from
several ports that the American
Government had seized the large
American liners which had been
sheltering in these ports almost from
the opening of the war, but a later
cable, received this afternoon, shows
that these telegrams rather exagger-
ate the nature of the action taken by
the American authorities. Definite
seizure of these liners would amount,
of course, to an act of war, and
possibly the report which we under-
stand has reached the Colony to-day
that America and Germany are openly
at war was based upon these earlier
reports of the action taken by the
authorities at various American ports.

Up to the time of writing there is
no confirmation of the report that
America has sent to Germany a
demand for the cancellation of her
latest Note within twenty-four hours.
That would be an ultimatum, and a
declaration of war would be inevit-
able if that demand were not accepted
within the time limit. What the
severance of diplomatic action exactly
means, therefore, is that America
has prepared herself to take action,
without any further parleying, im-
mediately American lives or property
are destroyed by Germany's threatened
use of her submarines. A large
amount of internal trouble in America
is inevitable, having regard to the
large German population of the
United States. Trouble may be
expected not only in the form of
diabolical action against Americans,
but as between the Germans and the
large population which have
emigrated to the United States in the
course of many years prior to the
outbreak of war from the countries
already at war with the Central
Powers—for example, Italians
and the Slav races. Then, again, we
believe it is a fact that the American
Navy is largely manned by men of
Tautonic extraction. The "Ameri-
canism" of the Teuton immigrant
is being put to a very severe test.
Large numbers of them probably
emigrated to America to escape
compulsory military service, and it
will be interesting to see how the
bulk of them answer the American
Government's call upon their
patriotism as American citizens.

It is becoming more and more
evident that the latest German move
is an act of despair, and is inspired
by a desire to compel the Neutral
Powers to come into the war. We

can imagine the line of reasoning
adopted by the Kaiser and his
advisers, thus: We have tried to
induce the Neutrals to bring pressure
on the Entente to enter at once into
negotiations while we have something
in hand to bargain with. That
device has entirely failed; now we
must force them to take a hand.
This will mean that they will claim
to have a voice in the settlement,
which is not exactly what the
Entente Powers will like. In the
case of America, no doubt, Germany
will hope that her action may stop
short for some time at the severance
of diplomatic negotiations, because
this would mean that America, for
the time being at least, will shut
down on the export of war supplies
to the Allies, and keep them for her
own use in case she should need
them. Had Germany taken this
action two years ago, that object
might have been served; but it is too
late, now, we imagine, to have much
effect.

President Wilson's speech, we are
old, took for granted that all Neutrals
would follow the example of the
United States in severing diplomatic
relations with Germany. So far
there is no news that any other Power
has gone that length. If all the
Neutral Powers of Europe did so, who
would be entrusted to look after the
interests of the various Powers in
Germany? Would the Chinese
Ambassador be asked to act? Or
would China throw in her lot with
the other Neutrals? Though China
has no ships which navigate in what
Germany has declared a war zone,
there are hundred of Chinese seamen
and firemen in the merchant fleets of
most of the Powers, and China,
therefore, has a very close interest
in the question which is engaging
the serious attention of all the
Neutral Powers of the world. If
China took action in protest against
the new German menace she could
take it with good effect. Will she
take it?

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A lecture will be given at the
Helena May Institute to-morrow
afternoon (Tuesday) at 5 by the Rev.
J. Kirk Macdonald, subject "The
Biblical View of the Creation." The
meeting is open to all women.

In the first race on the Off Day of
the recent Kiangnan Race Meeting at
Shanghai the dividends were, win
\$1,291.50; places \$39, \$197.50 and
\$49.40. The winner of the second race
paid \$71.20, of the third race \$35.30
and the fourth race \$24.40.

The Civil Governor of Canton,
H. E. Chu Hing Lan, and the Super-
intendent of North and West River
Conservancy, Admiral Tam Hok
Hang, arrived at Macao yesterday
morning. The Governor's A.D.C.,
with the colonial translator and a
number of Chinese merchants, went
on board the cruiser *Wing Cheong*
to receive them. A guard of honour
and a band lined the Government
wharf and a salute was fired when
the visitors landed. They called on
the Governor and then went to Mr.
Leo Lim Yau's garden where the
Governor returned the call. They
proceeded to Chinshon to inspect the
schools and visited Mr. Chan Kang
Yu's residence in Wongmum village,
returning to Macao at half past six.
The visitors dined in the Government
House at 8 o'clock.

INDIAN MOUNTED ESCORT
FOR H.M. THE KING.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—
The Indian Army section which
will make a mounted Imperial escort
for H.M. the King at the opening of
Parliament on February 7th com-
prises Majors C. H. Rowcroft, com-
manding, G. W. Hamans, H. P.
Whitby, H. Y. Salkeld, Lieut. Col.
Sir Sojanising Raja Batlan and 17
Indian cavalry officers.

DON'T RISK PNEUMONIA.

GET rid of every cold as quickly as
possible. It is the forerunner of
all pulmonary trouble and pneumonia
may develop in a few hours. Take
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a
simple thing to do, but the effect is
marvelous. For sale by all Chemists
and Druggists.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED STEALING OF PIGS.

Four Chinese charged with stealing
seven pigs from No. 116 Wong-nai-wu
Village, Yau-mai, were brought before
Mr. Melbourne. All the missing pigs
were recovered. His Worship ordered a
remand fixing the bail at \$100 each.

THEFT OF CANVAS.

A Chinese charged with the theft of
two large rolls of canvas was brought
before Mr. Wood. Defendant was
sentenced to three months' hard labour.

POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

Charged with the possession of opium,
three Chinese employees of the Kow-
loon Dock were brought before Mr.
Wood. It appeared that the defendants
were working on a steamer, then in the
Dock, and as they were leaving the ship
about 70 lbs. of loose opium was found
concealed under their clothes.

As no analyst's certificate was
produced the defendants were remanded,
bail being fixed at \$300 each.

FAILURE TO REPORT SMALL-
POX.

A Chinese woman appeared in Court
on the charge of failing to report a case
of small-pox. The defendant came to
Yau-mai in a boat and was found
carrying about a child infected with
the disease. A fine of five dollars was
imposed.

THE BEGGAR NUISANCE.

An old beggar, who was described
by Inspector Gordon as being a perfect
nuisance, was fined four dollars or
seven days' imprisonment.

PURSE SNATCHING.

A Chinese charged with snatching a
purse from a passenger on a tram
was sentenced to three months' hard
labour and four hours' stocks.

DEATH OF SIR CHENTUNG LIANG
CHENG.

The late Sir Chentung Liang Cheng,
K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., whose death
was announced in the *China Mail* on
Saturday, had resided in Hongkong
ever since his retirement from the
diplomatic service, and he passed
away, after a long illness, at his
residence, 33 Robinson Road, at the
rather premature age of 36.

After an education acquired in
America, England, and Germany he
returned to China and obtained an
official post in the Foreign Office. He
obtained his K.C.M.G. on the occasion of
the Jubilee of Queen Victoria being on
the Staff of the Mission from China
which proceeded to London on that
occasion. In 1901 he was ap-
pointed First Secretary of Prince
Chun's Mission to Germany to
apologise for the murder of the
German Minister in the Boxer episode.
In the following year he was ap-
pointed Chinese Minister to America
and Peru, and retained the post for
five years, when he returned to China
and accepted the appointment of
Director of the Canton section of the
Canton-Hankow Railway. Later he
was appointed Chinese Minister to
Germany, but on the outbreak of the
Revolution in China he returned
home and has since resided in
Hongkong.

SMALL FIRES.

A fire broke out at No. 5 Shelly
Street late on Saturday and consumed
a quantity of wood and matting. It
is believed the fire was caused by an over-
heated chimney. The damage is
estimated at about \$200.

A fire at No. 26 Praya, Kennedy
Town, was quickly extinguished by the
Fire Brigade early this morning. There
was but little damage.

LADIES' WAR WORK.

The Ladies Working party at Union
Church have just sent a case to the
21st General Hospital, Alexandria,
containing the following—

500 rolled bandages, 43 stump
bandages, 33 many-tailed bandages,
19 eye bandages, 92 milk covers, 19
suits of pyjamas, 10 bed jackets, 19 pairs
of surgical stockings, 19 hospital caps,
2 doz. handkerchiefs, 19 floor swabs.
Also a case to the Argyle and Suther-
land Highlanders containing—
102 pairs of socks, 65 shirts, 65 handker-
chiefs, 29 mufflers, 26 pairs of knee caps,
11 pairs of mittens, 2 Balaclava helmets,

MEDICAL CONFERENCE
AT CANTON.

CANTON, Feb. 3.

The Joint Conference of the China
National and the China Medical Mis-
sionary Association, opened on January
24, finally ended yesterday, after a
week of hard work and pleasant gather-
ings. The delegates heard and discus-
sed 28 reports or papers, visited six
leading hospitals of the city, took part
in laying the corner-stone of new build-
ings to an enlarging hospital, held many
business sessions, aside from those of
committees and sub-committees, attend-
ed many tea parties and banquets, in-
cluding a 'ten, a banquet, and a picnic
given by Civil Governor Chu
Chinglan. Among the features of
the conference were devotional
exercises conducted at noon each day
of the week of meeting, and the
special music rendered by the
local foreign ladies and gentlemen.
Except a few of the meetings, all
were held in common; but the number
of Chinese delegates from outside
Canton did not equal that of foreigners.
Physicians educated in Canton and
other parts of China are admitted to the
privileges of the conference as those
trained abroad, but the officers elected
by the China National Medical Associ-
ation were nearly all foreign trained men
like Dr. Wu Lien-teh, who has been
re-elected president of the Chinese body.
The Chinese physicians have already
raised here within a day the \$3,000
necessary to pay one-half of the
expense of an associate secretary to
the public Health Council now headed
by Dr. W. W. Peter, who is leaving
China for America soon for further
preparation of his work after one or
two years. Many of the delegates
spoke highly of the treatment accorded
them while here, and the experiment of
a joint conference seems to be a success.
Before the delegates left many dinners
and similar arrangements were prepared
for them, but they seemed to enjoy
more the looking into the different
shops and stores than other things
offered them.

As far as the registration shows, some
64 foreign delegates and 20 Chinese
came from other cities to attend the
Joint Conference of the China Medical
Missionary and China National Medical
Association. Some came from Mukden
and Harbin. Among the local delegates
attending the conference, 70 were
Chinese and about 30 foreigners.
Among the delegates from other cities
were Dr. Duncan Main, Hangchow;
Florence MacLennan, Hangchow; J. E. B.
Branch, Changsha; Henry Houghton,
Soochow; T. M. White, Swatow; John
MacWilliam, B. R. Vickers, Wushow;
Webb Anderson, Foshan; W. H.
Yonah, Kiating; W. L. Best, Hang-
chow; D. Christie and Mrs. Christie,
Mokden; Thomas Gilson, Hankow;
Stephen C. Lewis, Chengchow; W. H.
Dobson, Tsungking; E. S. Earle,
University of Hongkong; John H.
Smoke, Amoy; Frank Old, Sui Lam;
W. L. Wong, Shanghai; G. Rich; Tung-
kung; Edward Evans, Shanghai; G.
McBumey, E. J. M. Dickson, Lohing;
Mary Lither James, Wuchang; Francis
M. Cunningham, Shanghai; J. B. Balla,
Patton, Kong Tien; J. A. McDonald,
Kongmoon; James Cooper, Foshan;
Samuel Cochran, Hwayuan; A. R.
Kilgore, Shanghai; Edward C. Lebe-
nietz, Fingring, Shanghai; Frances J.
Heath H. Jocelyn Smyle, Peking; A. C.
Hutchinson, Kiating; Chas. W. Young,
Peking; Phillips S. Evans Jr., Nanking;
Cecil J. Davenport, Shanghai; G. W.
Leavell, Wuchow; Edward H. Hume,
Changsha; J. C. W. Crochran, Shanghai;
Lora R. Tyer, Foshan; Robert Beebe;
Shanghai; J. E. F. Garner, Shanghai;
Fred J. Tooker, Taingtan, Hunan;
R. J. Shields, Nanking; Margaret E.
McNeill, Kwangchow, Manchuria;
J. E. Mitchell, Tingchow, Fukien;
Talmadge Wilson, U.S. Navy; C. A.
Hayes and Mrs. Hayes, Wuchow; J. M.
Gaston, Linchow; N. H. Heath,
Swatow; R. C. Beebe, Shanghai; Fred
L. Robbins, Shanghai; W. W. Peter,
Shanghai; Hattie F. Love, Soochow;
Alfred W. Tjokker, Shichow; N. M.
Stubb, Kotong; A. Hanson, Shanghai;
Mrs. Vanable; Harold Halm,
Tainanfu, Ma Lu, Hongkong.

Among the noted Chinese physicians
from other cities were Wu Lien-teh, of
anti-plague fame; Dr. S. F. Li, first
commissioner of health of Kwangtung,
now practicing in Hongkong; Dr. Wu
Chi, from Kirin; and Dr. Ysuo of
Shanghai and Peking; and Dr. Chiu
Hok of Hongkong. The local physicians
attending the conference, besides Dr.
Paul J. Todd, Holt A. Cheng, Halman,
John Kirk, and other officers and com-
mittee in charge, were Lucile Withers,
R. M. Eose, L. W. Boyde, Andrew H.
Wood, Vada Harvey, E. C. Michie,
Joseph L. Harvey, John M. Swan, C.
A. Swan, W. W. Cadbury, Mrs. Todd,
Reynolds, R. M. Bigler, H. J. Stockton,
M. Hackett, H. M. Allen, H. E. Gun-
bart, H. P. Vian, J. O. Thomson, F. J.
Lee, Andrew W. Gayton, Louis Fugli,
and more than sixty other local Chinese
physicians of western schools. Dr. J.
McCheslen, formerly of Canton
Christian College of this city, was at
the conference.

The foreign delegates, while in Canton,
were entertained at the homes of the
foreign residents of the city, and
many Chinese physicians have
taken the delegates to their
native land from Hongkong into their
homes in the provinces. Some Chinese
physicians, the Y.M.C.A. looking to other
physicians in the city.

THE NEW EMPEROR OF
AUSTRIA.

DEMOCRATIC EDUCATION.

Charles Francis Joseph, Emperor
Charles I., of Austria, Apostolic King of
Hungary, King of Bohemia, Dalmatia,
Croatia, Slavonia, Galicia, Lodo, Meria
and Illyria, Archduke of Austria, Grand
Duke of Tuscany, Krakow, Lorraine,
etc., to name only a few of his titles, is
for all that, as democratic as Johann
Schmitt, of Vienna, his baker. We have
it on the word of a former officer in his
Dragoon Regiment, who knew the new
ruler when he was a youth, who went to
school with him, and who is able to
recount many details of the new Em-
peror's character. Lieut. Josef Hofmann
in the *New York Times*, tells us:

Of course, the larger part of what I
know of the new Emperor, comes from
military records, barracks talk, and
social gossip. In our regiment the story
was often told of Charles' school-days
at Vienna. There, when seven years
old, he was sent to a public school, where
his play-mates were sons of the people,
from the butcher to the baker. It was
said that his association with these boys
of more humble parentage was a period
of continual popularity. Later he at-
tended the high school, or Schotten
Gymnasium, and continued there until
he was eighteen years old.

He did not attend a military school or
college, but he had private instructors,
the chief of whom was Major Franz
Salm-Salm, who continued for some time
as his personal adviser. When eighteen
the young man was appointed a second
lieutenant in the Dragoons by Emperor
Francis Joseph. He remained with the
Eighteenth Squadron, where he had
reached the title of captain and was
placed in sole command. This squadron
was stationed first at Brandeis, Bohemia,
and later he and the squadron were
detached to Brzezany, Galicia.

His bride, the Princess Zita, accom-
panied him to Bohemia, where they
lived eighteen months. At the time the
squadron went to Brzezany, the cavalry-
men and the men of other regiments
became interested in the stories of the
way the Archduke accepted the
hardships of travel so that she could
always be near her husband, he riding
with his troops, and the following in a
motor-car. At Brzezany they lived in a
one-story house, as unpretentious as a
summer-colony bungalow here, but they
always kept open house to friends or
strangers who chanced to call. It was
during the period of their stay there
that their popularity was developed
among the Polish officers and nobility.

In all his career the new Emperor has
shown by his daily life the characteristics
of utmost democracy. He never forgets
or slight a friend—not even the humble
schoolboy of the butcher and baker of
his public-school days.

At the formal celebration of his
twenty-first birthday, at his summer
home at Reichenau, near Vienna, every
one of his boyhood companions whom he
could find was invited to attend. Most
of these were there, too, some men
privates in different regiments, but all
were greeted with pleasure and affection
and made welcome by the Archduke.
Time and again the Archduke on that
occasion posed for group photographs
with his schoolmates.

It has been known widely, the author
continues, that the Emperor is a zealous
sportsman, a good shot, fond of dancing
and social life; yet, from personal con-
tact with him, it would appear as if he
and his young wife were really more
pleased to live quietly, going about
among their people unobtrusively, and
unrecognized, than to busy themselves
in gay social affairs. They enjoy, he
says, particularly, prolonged visits to
some out-of-the-way spot, where they
may be free from the burdens of the
superstitions of the Austrian court, and
whence they may make small excursions
to places of interest.

For one thing, the Archduke and his
wife, too, were very much interested in
moving pictures. They did not dare to
make frequent visits to the movies at
Vienna, but when they were at some
rustic place where court etiquette was
for the time being, without jurisdiction
socially, they were often seen sitting
amid the audience like any ordinary
family. I happened to see them at a
moving-picture theatre at Reichenau.
The proprietor, it seems, knew the
identity of the distinguished guests.
He hurried out and purchased a box of
candy, which he offered first to the
Archduchess and then to the Archduke,
who each selected a candy from the box.
The proprietor insisted that they take
the box. The Archduke accepted the
gift with thanks, and then passed the
contents to the men and women around
them.

As their apparent, the Archduke, like
all the princes, had at his disposal at all
times one or more cars in the service of
the royal family, but he was never known
to use one of them. Invariably he hired
a public cabman. More often he and his
wife walked when they were living out-
side of Vienna, and both apparently
liked to meet people in their rambles
and to talk with them.

It was on August 10, 1907, that I had
a personal meeting with the man who
was to become the ruler of the Dual
Monarchy. The meeting occurred in a
little church at Reichenau on the occasion
of the celebration of the birthday of
Emperor Francis Joseph. A number of
officers and soldiers were there, many of
them, like myself, on a leave of absence
or short vacation. After the services the
Archduke greeted us, questioned us
about our regiments, service, and other
similar matters. I remember he asked
me where I was staying. When I had
informed him, he remarked that he
"Oh, yes, I know the hotel—they
serve excellent coffee there." The fol-
lowing day I happened to be in the
coffee-room of the hotel when I was sur-
prized to see the Archduke approach
me, riding a bicycle. He
ordered coffee and cakes, talked
a few minutes with the waiters
after his refreshment, and departed on
his wheel. I heard one of the waiters
say they liked to serve the Archduke,
not because of his title, but because of his
gracious manner and "democratic ways."

At a matter of fact, the Archduke
was never known to make lavish tips
to any one who served him in public.
He believed in doing just what every
body else did to that respect, of
giving a moderate tip, according to
the service, usually about twenty-five
cents. It was said he saved out of con-
sideration for others who might not be
able to make a public display of wealth.

SPORTING.

RIFLE LEAGUE SHOOTING.

NAVAL TEAM v. H.K.V.R.

This match was shot over the Range
at Stonecutters Island on Saturday,
resulting in a win for the Reserves.
Scores:—

H.K.V.R.	200	300	600
Pte. Jenkins	yds.	yds.	yds.
Cpl. J. Leary	33	34	101
Cpl. M. Leary	29	30	93
C. Q. M. S. Mackay	27	31	89
Cpl. Carmichael	27	31	87
Sgt. Leach	28	29	84
Lieut. Thornhill	28	31	84
C. Q. M. S. Tolan	30	31	80

Total..... 232 237 230 711
Less deduction of 47 for
Aperture Sights..... 25

Net..... 666

NAVAL TEAM.

H.K.V.R.	200	300	600
C. P. O. Crea	31	33	94
Pte. Kelly, R.M.L.I.	33	33	98
L. Sgt. Boyle	28	30	90
C. P. O. Smith	29	33	89
C. P. O. Leach	25	33	76
P. O. Edmonds	27	33	74
Sgt. Watering, R.M.L.I.	25	33	73
Sgt. House, R.M.L.I.	26	33	73

Total..... 234 232 215 671
* Open sights.

H.K.V.R. won by 15 points.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RUGBY.

Weather stopped most of the Rugby
games in Scotland. Glasgow Academy
were clearly superior and deserved their
win, but the Royal High School for-
wards put in some excellent dribbling
and showed good powers of defence.
Stewart's have struck a lean stripe in
their programme, and were completely
outplayed by Dollar.

Glasgow Academy, 15; Royal High
School, 0.
Dollar, 55; Stewart's, 0.
Grange, 6; Edin. Institution, 3.

ASSOCIATION.

Goals were cheap and high scoring
the rule. Home teams did better than
usual, though not quite so well as
expected. Partick Thistle had reason-
able expectations of defeating St. Mirren,
Hibernians might have done better than
sanct a draw against a sorely depleted
Aberdeen side, and Falkirk ought not
to have required a special effort to
neutralise a three-goal internal margin
against opponents of their own stand-
ing. Ayr United, of course, was out-
classed by Celtic. Greenock Morton
gained two very useful points at
Hampton without convincing anyone
that they were a better side than
Queen's Park

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GERMAN MENACE.
RELATIONS WITH
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
SEVERED.

PARIS, Feb. 4.
The United States has broken off relations with Austria-Hungary.

AMERICAN AMBASSADORS
EMBARK AT BARCELONA.

PARIS, Feb. 4.
The American Ambassadors at Berlin and Vienna will embark at Barcelona on board a Spanish liner for New York via Cuba.

BRAZIL THREATENS TO ABANDON
NEUTRALITY.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 4.
The Government is convinced that the time has come to abandon neutrality if the new German submarineism directly injures the vital interests of Brazil.

FRENCH EXPERTS ON NEW
SUBMARINISM.

LONDON, Feb. 4.
The confidence of French experts that the new submarineism will be short lived is based on the theory that the Germans will commence by sending out all their submarines, but will shortly be compelled to return to "theship system," which has been followed hitherto.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED
IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 4.
The news of the rupture of relations between Germany and America, which Reuters announced in London yesterday afternoon, caused a deeper impression than any event since the outset of the war, though little excitement was manifested, as the public have become hardened to sensations.

The thinking section of the population recognizes that the new situation has its drawbacks as well as its advantages. As an instance, the Entente prisoners in Germany are deprived of American assistance and guardianship while Belgian relief work is endangered, confronting 100,000 persons with starvation. The opinion is generally expressed that America will inevitably be forced into war.

There is much speculation as to the part the Americans will play and the effect it will have on the supply of munitions to the Allies.

The prospect of the German steamers intended in American ports reinforcing the mercantile traffic has strengthened the composure with which the British public glowingly regards the "new frightfulness," confidently relying on the official assurance that the Naval authorities are able to deal with it.

VIEWS OF THE OTHER NEUTRALS.

Already there are indications that the neutrals are recovering from their preliminary panic; even before they had learned of President Wilson's appeal to them to emulate the United States.

An Amsterdam telegram states that a number of Dutch vessels have sailed and have been granted permission to proceed to sea at their own risk.

SWEDEN.

A Stockholm telegram says the announcement of the German blockade has been received very calmly. There were no signs of panic on the Stock Exchange. On Saturday some shipping shares even rose. The fact that there are large stocks of fuel in Sweden, while the timber trade is normally at a standstill in the winter, contributes to this equanimity.

HOLLAND.

The Hague, Feb. 4.
The *Vaderland*, in an editorial, emphasizes that Germany alone will have to bear the consequences of her ruthlessness even though the chances of Holland remaining outside the conflict are daily smaller.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.

The *Tyd* describes the new frightfulness as an act of despair on the part of Germany, recognizing her powerlessness to win the victory on land.

THE BELGIAN RELIEF WORK.
AMERICA'S DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.
The State Department has informed the Belgian Minister that it has no intention to withdraw its diplomatic representatives in Belgium until this is inevitable. The Americans directing the relief work will remain until they are forced to depart.

ANXIETY IN GERMANY.

WARNING TO THE WAR LORDS.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.
There is a note of anxiety in the comments of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* which dwells apprehensively on America's attitude and warns the war men—including the Kaiser, Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, Herr Helfferich and Herr Zimmermann—who have taken the decision, that they will be responsible to their own people and to history.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS AND
EXAGGERATED EXPECTATIONS.

INSPIRED "FUNK."

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.
German newspapers publish apparently inspired warnings against exaggerated expectations of submarine frightfulness.

INTERESTS OF BELLIGERENTS IN
GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.
It is announced that British interests in Germany have been transferred to Holland, and the Japanese and Serbian interests to Spain.

It is expected that Germany will withdraw her consuls from the United States.

The issue of passports to Germany has been suspended.

AMERICAN SHIPS IN THE WAR
ZONE.THE QUESTION OF CONVOYING
THEM.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.
The question of convoying American ships in the war zone is being considered.

INSURANCE RATES.

LONDON, Feb. 4.
At a meeting of the Institute of London Underwriters it was decided not to recommend a change in marine insurance rates in consequence of the enemy threats; thus indicating confidence in the ability of the Allies to cope with the new "frightfulness."

Nevertheless rates quoted by private underwriters have firmed, especially for neutrals, and there are big advances in the rates on American cargo vessels.

THE SPANISH REPLY.

MADRID, Feb. 4.
It is reliably reported that the Spanish reply will be published to-morrow. It will protest against Germany's submarine declaration.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S LATEST
REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 5.
General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off an attack in the neighbourhood of Rancourt and advanced slightly westward of Le Transloy.

We pushed forward eastward of Beaumont last night on a front of three-quarters of a mile to a depth of 500 yards. We captured a hundred prisoners and three machine-guns.

We heavily repulsed two counterattacks on Sunday and twice entered German trenches south-east of Souchez and bombed several dugouts.

GERMAN VERSION.

A German official message says:—An English attack to the northward of Beaumont was broken down, but a detachment penetrated our front trenches near the north bank of the Ancre.

We repulsed several Russian attacks on the An.

FRENCH AEROPLANES ACTIVE.

PARIS, Feb. 4.
A French communiqué says:—Our aeroplanes heavily bombarded enemy communications and railways at Arras and made work at Thénay.

INTERMITTENT CANNONADE ON
FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, Feb. 4.
An official announcement says:—There is an intermittent cannonade at various points. Two German aeroplanes were killed in our lines.

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Another French communiqué says:—Our artillery effectively bombarded German works in various parts, notably the sector Hill 304.

FIGHTING ON THE
RUSSIAN FRONT.

LONDON, Feb. 4.
A Russian official message, received by wireless, says:—We repulsed several attacks on the east side of Tirul Swamp between Tirul Swamp and the An.

The Germans broke in our trenches eastward of the Kalocern Road, but by a counter-attack we restored our position.

THE BIG LOAN.

2125,000,000 RECEIVED THROUGH
THE POST.

LONDON, Feb. 4.
The Postmaster-General, speaking at Keighley, stated that over 21 million loan applications were received through Post Offices, representing 125 millions sterling.

TSAR ENTERTAINS THE ALLIED
DELEGATES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 4.
At the Palace Banquet to the Allied delegates the Tsar declared that the task of the delegates would effectively contribute to hasten definite victory.

MOBILISING IN FRANCE.

SUGGESTION TO EXTEND AGE
LIMIT.

PARIS, Feb. 4.
The Government is considering a bill for the mobilising of all civilians between 16 and 60 years old.

THE FRENCH TALKING SHOP.

DRAMATICALLY CLOSED.

PARIS, Feb. 4.
General Lyautey, Minister of War, dramatically terminated a debate on the Bill providing for the re-examination of rejected and exempted men. He said he had had to cancel arrangements to go to the front the previous evening, owing to the debate. He did not intend to further postpone his departure. He could not take a message of weariness to the fine men in the trenches, and insisted on a final vote.

The Chamber immediately rejected a crowd of amendments and passed the Bill by 398 votes to 85.

FALKENHAYN AT MUENSTER.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.
General von Falkenhayn has arrived at Muenster where a large German force is concentrated.

CROWN PRINCE PROMOTED.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.
The Kaiser in an Army Order announces the promotion of the Crown Prince to the rank of a General of Infantry in recognition of his "joyful, indefatigable and loyal fulfilment of duty, earning the confidence and love of the troops of your command."

TRAIN COLLISION IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.
A military train collided with a passenger train at Herzogenrath, between Dusseldorf and Aachen. A hundred persons were killed or injured.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR LORD
CROMER.

LONDON, Feb. 4.
A large congregation attended the memorial service for Lord Cromer in Westminster Abbey. Their Majesties the King and Queen and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were represented.

DUTCH SHIPPING COMPANY STOPS
SAILINGS.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.
The *Handelsblad* states that the Rotterdam Shipping Company announces that their vessels bound to Holland from India and America, also their vessels bound to India from Holland will not sail for the present.

The Foreign Minister is consulting shipowners regarding vessels en route.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR
RECALLED FROM
BERLIN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.
Count Bernstorff has been handed his passports.

Mr. Gerard, American Ambassador at Berlin, has been recalled. President Wilson's decision was reached after conference with members of the Cabinet and the Senate, which convinced the President that the country was solid in favour of a rupture of relations.

RELATIONS COMPLETELY
INTERRUPTED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.
Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, has been instructed to close the Embassy and all the Consulates thus completely interrupting relations.

Spain takes charge of American interest.

HISTORIC SITTING OF
CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.
President Wilson, at a historic sitting of Congress this afternoon, explained the reasons for his decision.

His utterances were loudly cheered especially when he declared that he would ask Congress to provide means to safeguard American life and property.

LATER.

There was an unusual attendance of diplomats in the Congress including those representing practically all the South American States, to hear President Wilson.

The gravity of the occasion was emphasized by the presence of the Justices of the Supreme Court, Members of the Cabinet, and high officials.

On President Wilson entering the House there was cheering and hand-clapping, succeeded by a tense silence when the President, with face set, without the suggestion of a smile, bowed and began to read his address slowly and clearly.

A burst of applause greeted his announcement of the severance of relations with Germany, and was renewed when the President declared it impossible to believe that Germany would disregard her obligations and destroy American ships and lives.

The members of Congress rose and cheered at the conclusion of the address, and remained standing while the President left the Chamber.

THE ATTITUDE OF OTHER
NEUTRALS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.
President Wilson, in the course of his speech in the Congress took it for granted that all the other neutral countries will follow the example of the United States in severing diplomatic relations with Germany.

PROMPT MILITARY AND
FINANCIAL STEPS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.
President Wilson's step came as a thunderclap in Washington.

A Bill was promptly introduced in the House of Representatives authorizing the issue of \$500,000,000 in Treasury notes.

Complete military precautions have been taken to stamp out possible pro-German rioting.

All the prominent Members of Parliament have announced that they support President Wilson.

NEW YORK BEFLAGGED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.
The banks and offices are beflagged. Crowds rushed to buy the newspapers, and fought for approach to the bulletin boards.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN
MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.
The most intense excitement prevails here.

The streets are packed with crowds, cheering President Wilson.

AN AMERICAN DEMAND.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.
America has demanded from Germany the immediate release of the Americans captured by the Atlantic raider.

AMERICAN VICTIM.

LONDON, Feb. 3.
The American steamer *Housatonic* has been sunk.

TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

EVEN the slightest tickling or hoarseness in the throat may be the forerunner of a dangerous illness. Stop it at once with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE GERMAN "BLOCKADE."

LONDON, Feb. 4.
A German official statement announces an alteration of the "blockade of England," allowing a channel of 20 kilometers west of the Danish coast, between the British and German danger zones.

(Continued on page 3.)

ALLIES' LOSSES.

HINDENBURG'S CLAIM.

(FROM LIONARD SPRAY IN THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

ROTTERDAM, Thursday, pub. December 16.

It is surely no coincidence that, at the moment when the Kaiser has asked for peace, the real ruler of the German Empire, Hindenburg, should have sent for Karl von Wiegand, the Central Powers' chief publicity agent, and talked to him of the war. Asked if he expected an immediate end in the spring, in comparison with which the Somme battle with its half a million losses was only child's play, Hindenburg said: "Possibly. If England and France are willing to make such sacrifices, let them then bite into the granite of our wall in the West."

Wiegand, according to my own opinion, the Germans in the Somme battle were inferior in artillery to the Allies.

Hindenburg: That was so for some time. It is, however, no longer the case, and in the coming spring it will be still less so.

Wiegand: What is the relation of strength as between Germany, its allies, and the Entente Powers?

Hindenburg: As far as numbers are concerned, the Entente are masters of the Central Powers, but that majority has not been sufficient to protect the small nations which fight for the great States and have had to sacrifice themselves for them. Belgium, Montenegro, Serbia, Rumania—those names are characteristic of the respective positions of the belligerent States. If still more light is necessary to make the situation clear at the end of the year, look at Petrograd and London, where the Cabinets fall and look at the sense of dissatisfaction and unrest in Russia, Paris, and Rome.

Wiegand: The Entente writes much about its bad luck and want of a central upper command and unified leadership.

Hindenburg: In war luck in the long run is with the efficient. A single upper command and central leading among the Allies is a question of confidence in that upper command and leadership. Such a thing is not easy to obtain. If one takes into consideration the differences in interests and means there is no great probability that it will ever be successful with them. The military advantage of such central leadership is too apparent to need any explanation, but command is quite a different thing from consulting and requesting.

"ALLIES CANNOT CONQUER NOW."

Wiegand: How high do you estimate the losses of the Allies?

Hindenburg: The Entente has probably a total loss of 18,000,000 men, wounded, sick, and prisoners. With this loss they have neither crushed Germany nor won the war and without those 18,000,000 they certainly cannot conquer now.

Wiegand: And the losses of Germany and her allies?

Hindenburg: Our losses have not been slight, but they have remained within limits of the bearable. Our supplies of men are enough for us to get through with.

To the question how far the success in Rumania was of importance for the Central Powers, Hindenburg replied: "All danger of want of food is past, and strategically we are coming into a much more favourable position against Russia."

Wiegand, continuing his questions, said: "Will the campaign in the East perhaps come to an end before winter?"

Hindenburg: It will take two to answer that question. We shall certainly not withdraw into winter quarters.

"ALWAYS READY FOR PEACE."

"Again I asked," says Wiegand, "if he saw any possibility of the most fearful murder in the spring, for which both sides are making such gigantic preparations, being avoided in the interests of humanity and civilization, to which the Field-Marshal replied: 'I think that the Entente. We are always ready to talk about peace, and have said so often enough.'"

Wiegand: And if the war continues to exhaustion?

Hindenburg: An impoverished Europe, with America less to be relied upon, much of the remainder of the interview was devoted to America's League to Enforce Peace suggestion. Hindenburg countered the journalist's request for his views with the significant counter-questions: "Why does the American Government make such extraordinary naval demands?" from which reply Wiegand inferred that Hindenburg's idea was that American did not really believe in its own theory of eternal peace.

He put this to the Field-Marshal, who admitted the correctness of the supposition.

Of course, war will become less frequent as nations themselves, not merely armies, will have to fight them out, and therefore will take trouble to avoid them. But any Government which, trusting to the peaceful idea of eternal peace, neglects to prepare itself for the defence of its country's honour and rights, will be sinning against its own people. No nation will ever submit its interests and its national honour to arbitrary decision by other nations.

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THE CHENG-CHIA-TUN
INCIDENT.THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
JAPANESE POLICE
STATIONS.

Peking, Jan. 27.

The following is a translation of the *aide memoire* handed by the Japanese Legation to the Waichiao police dated the 6th instant, concerning police stations:—

"As a result of the enforcement of the South Manchurian and Eastern Inner Mongolian Treaty, Japanese residents in those localities will be gradually increased, and with the object of controlling these residents, the Imperial Government contemplates the establishment of police stations and the appointment of police officers."

This proposal was submitted to the Lia Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chen Chin-tao, on October 18, in a Note from the Minister of the Imperial Government.

"The latter now considers that the withdrawal of this demand would cause great unrest among Japanese residents and travellers in the districts in question, and might indeed cause trouble and complications with the Chinese people and officials, because the Imperial Government, being under obligation to protect its own people, has the right to place restriction on them."

"Not only can the Imperial Government not remain silent and see the possibility of such trouble but, in view of the friendly relations between the two countries, it feels compelled to take precautionary measures to prevent trouble."

"The establishment of police stations and the appointment of police officers are adequate steps within the scope of extra-territoriality and do not infringe the sovereignty of China; therefore there is no ground for argument."

"As it will result in better relations between the people and see the possibility of such trouble but, in view of the friendly relations between the two countries, it feels compelled to take precautionary measures to prevent trouble."

"The Imperial Government contemplates the establishment of police stations and the appointment of police officers as necessary and legal. Even treaties concluded with other foreign Powers since several tens of years have never included such a question."

"Although Your Excellency has repeatedly declared that the establishment of Japanese police stations does not interfere with the local Chinese administration and police the Chinese Government, after careful consideration, finds, no matter what the circumstances, that the establishment of foreign police in Chinese territory is an infringement of the sovereignty of China which might easily lead to misunderstanding, and thus adversely affect the friendship between the two countries."

"According to the Sino-Japanese Treaty, Japanese subjects are allowed to reside, travel and trade in South Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, and may cooperate with Chinese in all kinds of agricultural and industrial enterprises."

It is stated in that treaty that the Chinese Government, foreseeing that the number of Japanese residents in these districts will gradually increase, took special care to provide in that treaty, in Article 7, that Japanese subjects in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia shall submit to the laws and regulations of the Chinese police and so enable the latter to give protection and place restriction on them."

"The reason given for the establishment of Japanese police stations is also for the protection and restriction of Japanese subjects; but since this was specially provided for in the Treaty, there is no necessity to establish Japanese police stations. Conflicts with the rights of the Chinese Police must also be prevented. The Japanese Note delivered on October 13 refers to the duties of the Japanese police. These duties are either within the scope of the rights of the Chinese police or are specially provided for by treaties or extra-territoriality. Therefore Japanese police stations are unnecessary. With the rights of extra-territoriality and the Chinese Government cannot recognize the establishment of Japanese police stations as necessary and legal. Even treaties concluded with other foreign Powers since several tens of years have never included such a question."

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"With regard to the police stations already established, the local officials have persistently protested and have not recognized them. Therefore the reasons given in the Japanese *aide memoire* for establishment of police stations cannot be accepted."

"Furthermore, this question has no connection with the Chengchia-tun affair and Your Excellency, during these negotiations, has proposed to separate them."

"The Chinese Government considers the advisability of rejecting Your Government not to touch this question."

"It is also not to be taken that the Chinese Government recognizes the rights claimed."

"The reply of the Waichiao to the Japanese *aide memoire* is dated 15th instant. It quotes the latter, and concludes:—

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"MANILA MARU".....Thursday, 1st Mar. at 3 p.m.

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AMOI & SHANGHAI	HONGHONG	Feb. 7, Daylight
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Feb. 7, at Noon
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Feb. 8 at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Feb. 11, Daylight
SHANGHAI	CHANGHAI	Feb. 13 at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	CHANGHAI	Feb. 14 at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Feb. 15 at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SHANGHAI	Feb. 21, at Noon

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SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	KUTSANG	WEDDAY, Feb. 7, Daylight
SHANGHAI	TAKSANG	WEDDAY, Feb. 7, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 p.m.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 16 Days)

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
HAICHONG	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 6th Feb. at 11 a.m.
HAIRONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 9th Feb. at 11 a.m.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	13,000-18 knots	Sat., 10th Feb.
SIBERIA MARU	13,000-18 knots	Mon., 28th Feb.
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Tues., 6th Mar.
NIFFON MARU	11,000-16 knots	Sat., 24th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Mon., 2nd April
PERSEA MARU	9,000-14 knots	Mon., 16th April

First Class to London G\$348. (271-10-0) Return G\$806. (212)
" " " " San Francisco G\$250. " " G\$437.50

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.
ROUND TRIP WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso.
Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.
Steamer.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

T. DAIGO AGENT.

Telephone 291

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGATA and YOKOHAMA	JAWA MARU, Capt. Hayashi, Tons 14,500	WEDNESDAY, 7th Feb. at Noon
YOKOHAMA MARU	Capt. Tanaka, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 14th Feb. at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU, Capt. Soyeda, Tons 12,500	SATURDAY, 10th Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SIYO MARU, Capt. Tanaka, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 8th Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SHIMAZAKI MARU, Capt. Tanaka, Tons 12,500	MONDAY, 12th Feb. at 10 a.m.
	TENSHIN MARU, Capt. Shirai, Tons 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 14th Feb.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and TENERIFE

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO

Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY.)

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

E. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 322 & 323

INTIMATIONS

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,
IN WHICH ARE UNITED THE ASSETS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1916, £33,970,387.

Authorized Capital £4,000,000	
Subscribed Capital £4,000,000	
Paid-up Capital	£2,437,500
Fire Fund	£3,587,047
Life & Annuity Funds	£17,947,590
Sinking Fund Account	£123,296
	£33,970,387
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches	£1,411,563
Revenue Marine Department	£37,329
Other Receipts	£75,948
	£3,906,296

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

REDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 26, 1914.

AGENTS.

LONDON.—WILLIAM SLATER, 42, Great Queen Street, W.C.2.
"BANKERS' & CO., 11, Abchurch Lane, E.C.4.
"T. B. BROWN & Co., Ltd., 163, Queen's Road, Victoria.
"CLARKE, SON & ELLIOTT, 85, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
"G. STEWART & Co., Ltd., 30, Cornhill, LONDON & GOSWELL, 18, St. Bride St., E.C.4.
"ROBERT WATSON, 140, Fleet Street, E.C.4.
"HARRISON, VICTORIA, 10, D. J. ENTICK & Co., 3, Whitehall, S.W.1.
"MATHESON & CO., 10, 11, 12, New Bridge St., E.C.4.

SCOTLAND.—FRANK L. SMITH, 8, North St. David Street, Ed. 10th.

PARIS AND EUROPE, MATTHEW FRANK & Co., 18, Rue de la Grange, Bat. 4, Paris.

NEW YORK.—T. B. BROWN, Ltd., 20, Wall St., New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BLAIR & BLACK, San Francisco, Cal.

FOOCHOW.—BROOKLYN & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCE, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., The Associated Companies, Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, etc.—KELLY & WILSON, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A. B. WATSON & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI.—MORRIS, KELLY & WATSON, Ltd.

JAPAN.—MORRIS, KELLY & WATSON, Ltd., Kobe and Yokohama.

CANTON.—PATRICK & Co.

THE CHINA MAIL LTD.
Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

THE CHINA MAIL

Can be ordered at the following places in Hongkong—

- The Hongkong Hotel.
- The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.
- The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.
- The Upper Park Tram Station.
- The Lower Park Tram Station.
- We Cheong (D'Aguiar Street).
- Hong Cheong (Kowloon).

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

RECRUITS.
All recruits in possession of Uniform, Caps and Covers, but without Rifles. They will parade under the Sergeant, Major at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday and Friday, February 7th and 9th.

ANNIVERSARY.
The Superintendent and Inspectors of the Police Reserve invite all ranks and their family friends to be present at a Varied Entertainment to be held at the Theatre Royal on Saturday, February 10th, at 8 p.m. The arrangements are in the hands of Staff Inspector Wildin and P.O. 659 Grimble.

A certain number of tickets will be issued to each Unit. Unit Commanders will report the estimated number of tickets required at the conclusion of the Company Parades on February 6th, 7th and 8th.

(Sgt.) F. C. JAMES,
D.S.F. (R.).

CURRENCY REFORM IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A bill was introduced into the House of Representatives at Manila last week creating a currency reserve and for the redemption of silver pesos at their nominal value payable in gold coin of the United States or its equivalent; for coinage and currency operations; and for such other transactions as may be necessary to maintain the parity of the Philippine silver peso with the Philippine gold peso, and of keeping the currency equal in volume only to the demands of trade. Provided, that the Governor-General, in his discretion and under such conditions as will insure their conversion into silver bullion, may sell Philippine silver coins for their bullion value in gold, and the difference between the amount realized from such sale and the nominal value of the coins thus sold shall be charged to the operating profits of the Currency Reserve Fund. And provided further, That at the close of each fiscal year the Governor-General may direct the transfer to the General Fund of such portion of the accumulated profits of the Currency Reserve Fund as may, in his judgment, be in excess of the prospective requirements of said fund.

The bill abolishes the gold standard fund. Its passage is subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

The passage of this bill would enable the Government to dispose of the 18,000,000 silver pesos now in safekeeping in Hongkong at a profit of 12,500,000.

TO LET

TO LET

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moricon Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to

TSE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET

N. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Apply to

PERCY SMITH,

SETH AND FLEMING.

Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1916.

TO LET

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, April 7, 1916.

TO LET

FILATS in "Ewo Mess" No. 5, The Peak, apply Property Office.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916.

TO LET

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3 Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, April 28, 1916.

TO LET

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Kowloon Marine Lot 46 with wharf area 15,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to

BUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1916.

DON'T COUGH

IT is absurd to allow a cough to hang on and sap your vitality when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure you. You don't know where a persistent cough will land you. You can't afford to allow your throat and lungs to become diseased when it is such a simple thing to step into a chemist's shop and get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WE STOCK

Tools—Electric Hand Lamps—Tyres
Fire Extinguishers—Wire Mosquito Netting
Blow Lamps—Kerosene Stoves—Canvas Yacht
Fittings—Typewriters—Dry Batteries
Accumulators—Oils—Grease—Varnish—Wax.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Machinery Office.

Phone 27. 4, DES VUEX ROAD.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

Price \$13 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Spain, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS.

FOR	WEEK-DAYS	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	9.30 A.M.
Tai Po	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shatouk, Shan-tin and Sheungshan	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Aukau, Ping Chau, San Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samsui, Regis, and Wanchow	7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Namoi	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshun	4.00 P.M.	5.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

FOR	WEEK-DAYS	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Shak K.	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	8.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Kaukung	8.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day at 5 p.m.	On date at 5 a.m.	On date at 5 p.m.
Barometer	30.25	30.28
Temperature	57	54
Humidity	61	51
Direction of Wind	ENE	E
Force	4	4
Weather	c	b
Rain	0.0	0.0

Closest open air temperature on the 4th at 5 a.m. was 57° and on the 4th at 5 p.m. was 54°.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, February 5, 1917.

On London	5/4
On demand	5/4 1/2
30 days sight	5/4 1/2
4 months sight	5/4 1/2
Credit, 4 months sight	5/4 1/2
Documentary, 4 months sight	5/4 1/2
On Paris	327
On demand	327
Credit, 4 months sight	327
On New York	50 1/2
On demand	50 1/2
Credit, 60 days sight	50 1/2
On Bombay	17 1/2
On demand	17 1/2
On Calcutta	17 1/2
On demand	17 1/2
On Singapore	100 1/2
On demand	100 1/2
On Manila	112
On demand	112
On Shanghai	100 1/2
On demand	100 1/2
On Yokohama	100 1/2
On demand	100 1/2
Gold, 100 fine (per tael)	48.80
Silver (per tael)	37.40
Bar Silver in Hongkong	nom.
Chinese Copper Cash	at par nom.
Chinese Copper Centa	5 p.c.
Rate of Native Interest	5 p.c.
Chinese Sub. Coin	35 p.c.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	35 p.c.

THE 'CHINA MAIL'

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication submitted to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to 'China Mail' is \$38 per annum; per quarter and per week same pro rata.

The 'China Mail' is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the 'China Mail' should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts, Credit 20 cts. Post copy.

Rate of subscription to the 'Overland China Mail' is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty five cents each.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 7 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: 'MAY' Hongkong.

Office, A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

Temperature.

Temperature.		
Hongkong, February 5, 1917.		
BAROMETER	9 A.M.	30.21
Do.	1 P.M.	30.11
Do.	4 P.M.	30.11
Thermometer	9 A.M.	57.0
Do.	1 P.M.	56.0
Do.	4 P.M.	56.0
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	54.0
Do. (Wet bulb)	1 P.M.	53.0
Do. (Wet bulb)	4 P.M.	53.0
Max. Minimum	—	59.0
Do. Minimum	over night	53.0